

Makes Distance To Station Nine, 450 Miles In Six Hours

Commander Read Confident Big Plane Will Go Through All Right—Engine Trouble Delayed Start—Expect to Remain at Lisbon Over Night Starting in Morning For Plymouth.

Ponta Delgada, May 27—(By the A. P.)—With Commander A. C. Read confident that he would reach the coast of Portugal before darkness tonight, thus achieving the coveted honor of making the first trans-Atlantic flight, U. S. seaplane NC-4 started for Lisbon at 10:18 o'clock this morning.

The crew of the seaplane, which was the same as that which made the memorable flight from New Foundland to the Azores, boarded the plane an hour before sunrise, but it was not until several hours later that the giant machine taxied outside the breakwater, headed to windward and rose gracefully into the air. She circled the harbor and then headed for her destination amid cheers from the sailors and soldiers who lined the docks of the ships in the harbor and the crowds on the piers, together with the shrieks of whistles from all the steam craft within sight.

Lieut. Commander Read intended to remain in Lisbon overnight and start for Plymouth, England, tomorrow morning, weather permitting.

The course between here and Portugal is marked by 14 American destroyers, strung out along the route to guide the flyers and if necessary to give them assistance.

The go-away of the NC-4, which was set for an early hour, was delayed by trouble with the fourth engine of the plane at 9:45 a. m.

Washington, May 27—Official advice that the NC-4 had left Ponta Delgada for Lisbon at 10:18 G. M. T., was received by the Navy Department from Admiral Jackson at 8:30 Washington time. The message simply reported the successful starting of flight.

The Navy Department computed the time of the NC-4 start at 6:13 a. m. Washington time, and the plane passed the Thompson at 7:13 a. m. Washington time, showing that Lieut. Commander Read made the first lap of his voyage in less than an hour, his speed being in excess of 65 knots. At that rate, which will be accelerated as the consumption of gasoline by the motor reduces the load of the plane, the NC-4 should reach Lisbon around 1 o'clock Washington time this afternoon.

Washington, May 27—The following report on weather conditions over the NC-4's course was transmitted by Admiral Jackson:

Flying conditions from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon very good. Today, fair weather, southeasterly wind, moderate to fresh, at flying altitude prevail over entire course with barometer rising slowly. Weather clear; wind nearly west. Favorable flying conditions should continue over Wednesday.

Airmen Get Warmest Reception In Edinburg

Crowd Seized Hawker and Grieve and Carry Them About on Its Shoulders—Detailed Story of Daring Birdmen's Flight.

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 27—Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who were rescued by the Danish ship Mary after the airplane in which they were attempting to cross the Atlantic had alighted in mid-ocean, arrived here this morning on their way to London from Thurso, where they were landed by a British warship yesterday. As they left the train they were seized and lifted to the shoulders of a crowd which bore them to a hotel where they had breakfast. They were heartily cheered when their train left the station at ten o'clock.

London, May 27—The correspondent of the Daily Mail who is traveling with Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve on their way to London, sends from Inverness, Scotland, a detailed account of the difficulties encountered by the two airmen during their unsuccessful attempt to fly across the Atlantic.

During the first four hours of the voyage, the air was freezing cold, but the airmen were quite comfortable. Hawker, however, was unable to steer a good course because of the clouds, being at times forced to go around them.

When about 60 miles out to sea, the weather continued very bad and clouds rose to great heights. Several times Hawker tried to clear them, but lost height at every attempt and each time the machine was started climbing the water in the radiator boiled furiously, which involved waste.

At last, however, the airplane reached a height of 12,000 feet and it was decided to stay at that level for the rest of the trip.

"We had not yet doubted being successful in getting across," Hawker said in describing his experience. "We were at that time above most of the clouds. The moon had risen and we were keeping a good course although we had to make a little slower and close throttle to keep the water from heating up."

"We continued at this height until we had been in the air 12 and a half hours. Then came heavy clouds again. They were very high, reaching a level of 15,000 feet and being very black. It was almost impossible to steer through them and each time I tried to climb the water boiled furiously."

Paris, Monday, May 26—The joy of the Australian delegation at a luncheon conference over the news of the rescue of Harry G. Hawker was expressed in a statement issued by it tonight. "The world will not forget his plucky attempt," the statement said. "Australia is proud of Harry Hawker, the Australian aviator who has given him a worthy son of the great land which gave him birth. The flight was for the purpose of testing the ability of an airplane to cross a great space in a new way. Technically, the airplane has yet to be proved, but Hawker's attempt has more than proved the ability of the men who operate those machines. It is a great thing to know we can still produce brave men. It is perhaps greater that the whole world, after five years of war, still admires bravery."

New York, May 27—Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve had with them on their attempted trans-Atlantic flight a silver Joan of Arc medal to be delivered to the British Museum collection. The local Joan of Arc statue committee announced today that the rescued airmen carried one of two medals for delivery to European Museums.

The medals were in commemoration of the celebration held on May 5th anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc and the naming of the park in her honor on Riverside drive at Ninety-first street on January 6th, last.

The committee sent two of the medals to St. John, N. F., to be delivered, one to the fliers of the Sopwith plane and the other to P. F. Raynham and Major C. W. F. Morgan, to be presented to the French mint collection through the courtesy of Major Morgan, who was to have gone to Paris.

The NC-4 passed station ship No. 4, approximately 200 miles east of Ponta Delgada at 12:54 Greenwich time (8:54 a. m. Washington time).

The report from station ship No. 4 showed that the big seaplane over the first quarter of the trip to Lisbon was averaging more than 70 knots an hour.

Station ship No. 7, approximately 350 miles from the starting point, was passed by the NC-4 at 2:40 p. m. Greenwich time (10:40 o'clock New York time).

The NC-4 passed station ship No. 6, more than half way to Lisbon at 15:16 Greenwich time (11:16 a. m. Washington time).

The NC-4 passed station ship No. 5, approximately 450 miles from Ponta Delgada at 4:18 p. m. Greenwich time (12:18 p. m. New York time).

Station ship number five, more than 550 miles east of Ponta Delgada reported the NC-4 had passed at 7:35 Greenwich time (3:35 a. m. Washington time).

Station six was passed by the NC-4 at 2:05 o'clock p. m. Greenwich time (10:05 a. m. New York time).

News of his promotion has been received by Collector James L. McGovern, in a letter today. Commander Randall's promotion is the recognition of the fine and excellent service he rendered during the war. He won special commendation from the Secretary of War for conveying the greatest dock from Maryland to the Philippines. During the war he was given command of the U. S. S. Bridgeport by Secretary Daniels, but he did not have the opportunity to take her abroad.

It will be remembered at this time that Commander Randall's return home from France on the President Lincoln, the vessel was torpedoed and he was picked up by an American destroyer. The Germans were looking for him at that time, and he escaped capture by discarding his military uniform, and donning the plain uniform of one of the crew. Commander Randall has a large circle of friends in this city, who will be greatly pleased to hear the good news.

LLOYD GEORGE MAY VISIT US

Paris, May 27—(By The Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, is understood, is considering favorably a proposal from the American peace delegation that he visit America this year. The premier would go to the United States especially to attend the first meeting of the League of Nations in Washington in October.

If Premier Lloyd George visits the United States in October he will be first British statesman to come to this country while head of the British cabinet, so far as available records show. In 1912, Welshmen in the United States sent a delegation to invite Mr. Lloyd George who was then chancellor of the exchequer, to come to the United States to attend the Welsh National Bismarck at Pittsburgh. Mr. Lloyd George was forced to decline the invitation, but promised to cross the Atlantic at the first opportunity. The war came before he was able to make good his promise.

Monday night the storm got worse and the Mary had to leave to make, making about one knot an hour in a northerly direction. This took the steamer off the shipping route and lessened the chances of meeting another ship.

Hawker said that he and Grieve slept or tried to sleep most of the time. They drank tea and read the captain's English books. They saw the lighthouse at St. Kilda, but were unable to communicate with land until the ship reached the Buie of Lewis.

"I want to emphasize," Hawker told the correspondent, "that the fault was not due to the motor which was reliable in every way, running satisfactorily from start to finish. Even after all the water had boiled away, the motor was still running merrily although it was red hot when we alighted on the water."

The correspondent adds that there was a rising mist on the trip through the Scottish highlands to Inverness. At every station women throw flowers and kisses to the rescued aviators and men clung to the train and sought to enter it while it was moving. Hawker and Grieve shook hands with hundreds in a cheering crowd which invaded the Inverness station.

On their arrival at Inverness the aviators received a telegram from King George inviting them to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday at 11:20 a. m.

HOW TOLEDO GAVE UP BOOZE IT WAS THE WORST NIGHT THE OHIO TOWN EVER KNEW ABOUT

Roger Ferri, Eye Witness of Scenes Which He Describes Graphically—Two Are Murdered—Assaults and Robberies Occur Galore—Time One Hour Slower, But Drouth 35 Days Faster.

(By ROGER FERRI)

The difference between Bridgeport and Toledo time is exactly one hour.

But speaking from a strictly "booze" viewpoint Toledo, and, in fact, all of Ohio, is more than one month in advance of Connecticut.

That progressive, wide-open, hospitable municipality to which Ohioans refer as Toledo today is as dry as the Sahara desert—in some parts. I say some parts because one can find an oasis in this or that cellar providing he is not of loud-mouthed sort.

But Toledo is not the Toledo of old.

There is gloom there—and what a gloom it is! Dense, discouraging and a silent story of the better days than have come and gone—never to return again.

Not until we crept carefully into bed in that overcrowded, but proud Hotel Navarre in Toledo some time in the morning hours of Sunday did the writer appreciate fully what prohibition meant. With the writer prohibition means something serious—not a joke. It ceased to be a joke.

The classics say that some notable Roman hero, whom we don't care to mention for the very good reason that liquor in those "good old days" was part of one's meal—a sort of essential—"came saw and conquered."

We dropped into Toledo, Friday morning. It was a gloomy day, too, and our straw lid rather amused those Toledoans. Yes, we came that day.

But it was not until Saturday night that we SAW. And what we saw we will never forget. Neither do we care to forget.

For Saturday, May 24, marking the passing of Mr. Booze himself.

And what a noisy passing it was. If what happened in Toledo on that memorable date is a criterion of what is to transpire through this country when Kid Uncle Sam swats Mr. Booze the death blow on June 30, good night Christopher!

Toledo, true, is a progressive hamlet. For hundreds of miles around folks were in the habit of making special visits to that city. For months Dealers trodded the roads leading to that city. For years Toledo has been recognized as the center of American high life.

But with that noisy "wake" all this came to pass Saturday night.

Had what we seen and heard happened in East Side New York years and years ago we probably would not have given the incident second thought—but it happened in Ohio, the home of good fellows.

When we first stepped off the Lake Shore Limited at the Central railroad station in Toledo, Friday morning, it was a happy, happy, hospitable city that faced us.

But when we left, we left behind a much disturbed city, unhappy and gloomy.

And what transpired in the meantime our memory will forever keep fresh.

As one Toledoian—a showman, by the way—said it, it was a "grand night for murder." And there was murder. This is the toll of the night marking the downfall of Mr. Booze and his allied forces.

Two unidentified men were found brutally murdered on Superior street, about two minutes walk from the center of the city.

Seventeen men and women were found brutally assaulted and otherwise in a helpless condition on side streets.

Forty-three holdups were reported during the night. Twenty-one stores including five saloons, were broken into. One hundred and thirty-seven persons—82 of them women—placed under arrest, many with intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Wilson Glad Presidency Is Behind, Not Ahead Of Him

Utters This Sentiment in Speech Delivered At Honorary Dinner to President-Elect of Brazil, Dr. Expitacio Pessoa.

Paris, May 27—"It is very delightful, for one thing, if I may say so, to know that my presidency is not ahead of me and that his presidency is ahead of him," said President Wilson in referring to Dr. Expitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, at a dinner given Dr. Pessoa by the Pan-American peace delegation last night.

"The honor has been accorded me," President Wilson said, in beginning his speech, "of making the first speech tonight, and I am very glad to avail myself of that privilege. I want to say that I feel very much at home in this company, though, after all, I suppose no one of us feels thoroughly at home except on the other side of the water. We all feel in a very real sense that we have a common home, because we live in the atmosphere of same conceptions and I think, with the same political ambitions and principles."

"I suppose no more delicate task is given any man than to interpret the feelings and the purposes of a great people. I know that, if I may speak for myself, the chief anxiety I have had has been to be the true interpreter of a national spirit, expressing no private and peculiar views of a man, but the general spirit of a nation. And a nation looks to its president to do that; and the comradeship of an evening like this does not consist merely of the sense of neighborhood. We are neighbors, but we are always friends. But that is all old. Something new has happened. I am not sure that I can put it into words, but there has been added to the common principle which have united the American people a new mind a feeling that the world at large has accepted those principles."

Sharp Division Of Feeling Among Huns On Signing Of Treaty

CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL AFTER JOBS FOR YANKS

Washington, May 27—Doubling their re-employment forces throughout this country, leaders of the National Catholic War Council today began an intensive drive for jobs for soldiers, sailors and marines, that is to be continued in full force until an opening has been found for every fighter from France. As Director-General for the United States, P. J. Hanley, an employment expert from Portland, Ore., has just been appointed to command the two hundred field agents who will within a week be covering the country to put into most effective action every agency in every one of the eleven thousand Catholic parishes in the United States.

Radiating from sixty divisional headquarters, located in every large city on the continent, the redoubled efforts of the National Catholic War Council are already yielding results showing six hundred service men placed each day, according to reports recently turned in by the twenty thousand men and women who are enlisted in this re-employment service. From headquarters in this city, scores of expert agents are now being hurried to every industrial center in the nation to speed this record job hunt until it opens a thousand places a day to idle men in uniform.

State directors, to push every effort to land work for discharged soldiers and sailors throughout their territory, are being established in headquarters all over the country. William J. Carey, whose employment accomplishments for returned soldiers at Rochester have been marked, has been named director for New York State, and Peter J. Rikard, an expert from the U. S. Employment Service, has been placed in charge of an unusually active campaign that will be pushed by the National Catholic War Council about the port of New York.

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MANY AMERICANS ARE IN KAVALLA

Kavalla, Macedonia, April 11.—(By Mail).—There are so many Americans in Kavalla, the first city in the Balkans to become a basis for American Red Cross operations, that it has become the center of a real American city. Here the finest tobacco in the world—the bulk of which is consumed in America—is grown. Here the great American tobacco companies have export headquarters.

For years Bulgarians have looked upon Kavalla with a covetous eye. Although defeated and subdued, she looked hopefully to the Peace Congress at Paris to give her Kavalla as a port. Kavalla is not a harbor but Bulgaria, which now has only the short port of Deveci, at the mouth of the Gulf of Enez, is anxious to get any outlet through Macedonia and the sea for her large output of tobacco, wheat, livestock, silk and other goods, and would be quite ready to spend money in developing and deepening the harbor.

During the war the Bulgarians adopted in Kavalla the same ruthless practices they followed in all occupied territory. They pillaged and destroyed. They made every effort to make the land uninhabitable. They cut down the trees and carried off furniture and everything made of wood. They sacked the homes and drove the Greek inhabitants out. When the Greek Commission of the American Red Cross established relief posts here, after the armistice, no section of the Balkans ever presented a more depressing picture of misery and squalor. The Americans found the inhabitants dying by the dozen from famine, exposure and typhus. They established soup kitchens and dispensaries and gave out tens of thousands of American-made garments. They sent physicians, nurses and medical supplies, distributed hundreds of thousands of loaves of bread made of American flour, established shelters for the homeless women and children and cared for the hordes of broken and dispirited Greek and Serbian soldiers who had been driven from vile prison camps in Bulgaria.

This work which was under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Edward Capps, who in peace times is Professor of Greek at Princeton University, doubled the number of saving thousands of persons who might otherwise have succumbed to starvation and exposure.

The natives speak with unbounded gratitude of the help given them by the Americans. They say the food furnished by the American Red Cross was the first substantial nourishment they had in four years.

"If that is true we owe the world a peculiar service. If we organized great practices we must ourselves be worthy of them. I remember not long ago attending a very interesting meeting which was held in the interest of combining Christian missionary effort throughout the world. I mean eliminating the rivalry between churches and agreeing that Christian missionaries should not represent this, that, or the other church, but represent the general Christian impulse and principle of the world. I said I was thoroughly in sympathy with the principle but that I hoped if it was adopted the inhabitants of the heathen countries would not come to look at us because we were ourselves united, but divided; that while we were asking them to unite, we ourselves did not set the example."

Germany's Counter Proposals Will Be Completed Tonight.

WILL BE LAST WORD ON TERMS

Terms To Be Given to Austria Toward End of Week.

(By the Associated Press.) Germany's counter proposals to the peace terms of the Allies will be completed by tonight and will be presented to the peace conference by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German peace mission tomorrow, according to Paris advice.

The reply of the enemy representatives is expected to be very elaborate and voluminous. The fact that the peace conference had been informed by the German delegation that no further extension of the time is to be asked would seem to indicate that the documents to be turned over tomorrow will be Germany's last word before making a definite attitude toward the terms of peace. Dispatches seem to reflect quite a sharp division of sentiment among the Germans as to whether the treaty should be signed.

It was announced last week that the terms to be presented to Austria would be considered at a plenary session of the peace conference to be held today. Since that time, however, delays have been occasioned by the difficulty of framing the section of the treaty dealing with reparations. A portion of the terms, however, may be ready for presentation before the end of the present week.

While there have been rumors that the all Russian government at Omsk, headed by Admiral Kolchak, is to receive recognition from the allies, there has as yet been no confirmation of the reports. It is indicated that certain guarantees are demanded as a condition to the recognition of the Omsk regime.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PROVIDES GENEROUSLY.

Washington, May 27.—It is very necessary that the public should understand the provisions that the government has made for the returning of the soldier disabled to such an extent that he cannot return to his former employment, nor can he take up a new occupation without training for it. Without thinking, the public often contends that the soldier has "done his bit" and therefore the government should give him sufficient compensation to live without bothering himself for a job for the rest of his life. Upon serious thought the soldier should realize that this condemnation to such continuous inactivity is no kindness to the soldier who has sacrificed his health for his country. The government has planned a better way, and stands ready to show the returning man that his country still needs him, and needs him to such an extent that provisions have not only been made for his re-education in some new trade or profession, but that money will be paid to him and to his dependents during the time required for his preparation for this further service for the nation. The War Risk Insurance Bureau pays compensation to the man and allowances for the support of his dependents during the entire period of his training. The amount given the man in training varies according to the size of his family. A single man gets at least \$65 a month, but there is a graduated scale of payments for a married man who has a wife and children, which is based upon the family requirements.

For instance, a married man living at home with his wife and one child would get (including the family allowances) \$80, and if he must train away from home the total amount is \$105. If he has four children he will receive \$117.50, unless he must live away from home during his training, when the family is paid \$122.50. Increase in these allowances is made up to the number of six children except in the case of a widower, who is allowed an increase up to eight children.

MASSACRES OF JEWS CONDEMNED BY RABBI

The massacres of Jews in Poland were condemned last night at a meeting of representatives of different Jewish organizations in this city. Rabbi Wittenberg of Adas Israel synagogue spoke at length regarding the atrocities of which the Jews are said to have been victims. Resolutions condemning the outrages and asking President Wilson to use his influence to bring about a cessation of the trouble were adopted.

Little Harry: "Can I wipe the dishes today for you, mother?" Mother: "No, my dear, you always break too many of them."

Little Harry: "Well, mother, that's a help, for you don't have so many to wash the next time."

Mrs. Green: "Do you find your second husband much like your first?" Mrs. Green: "In every respect but one."

Mrs. Green: "What's that?" Mrs. Green: "My first husband is dead."

Wixon: "I'm feeling very fit today; my minds at ease, and business is good."

Rixon: "Why are you going round telling people that?" Wixon: "Why, we always put up a about when the things go wrong. Why shouldn't we occasionally admit that things are going right?"

Little Slater: "Mamma says you are a self-made man, Mr. George. Are you?" Mr. George: "Yes, my dear."

Little Elsie: "You must have made yourself in the dark, didn't you?"